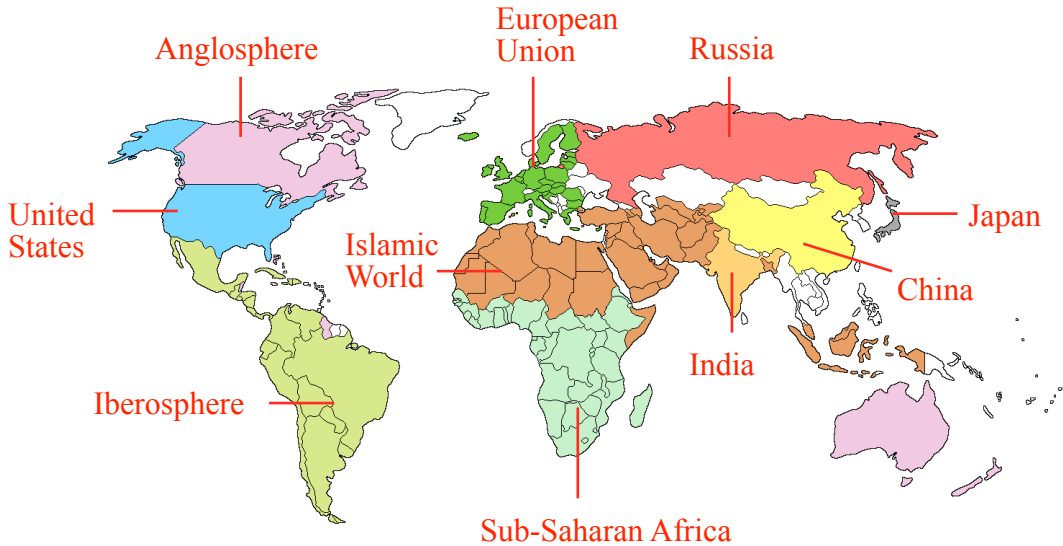


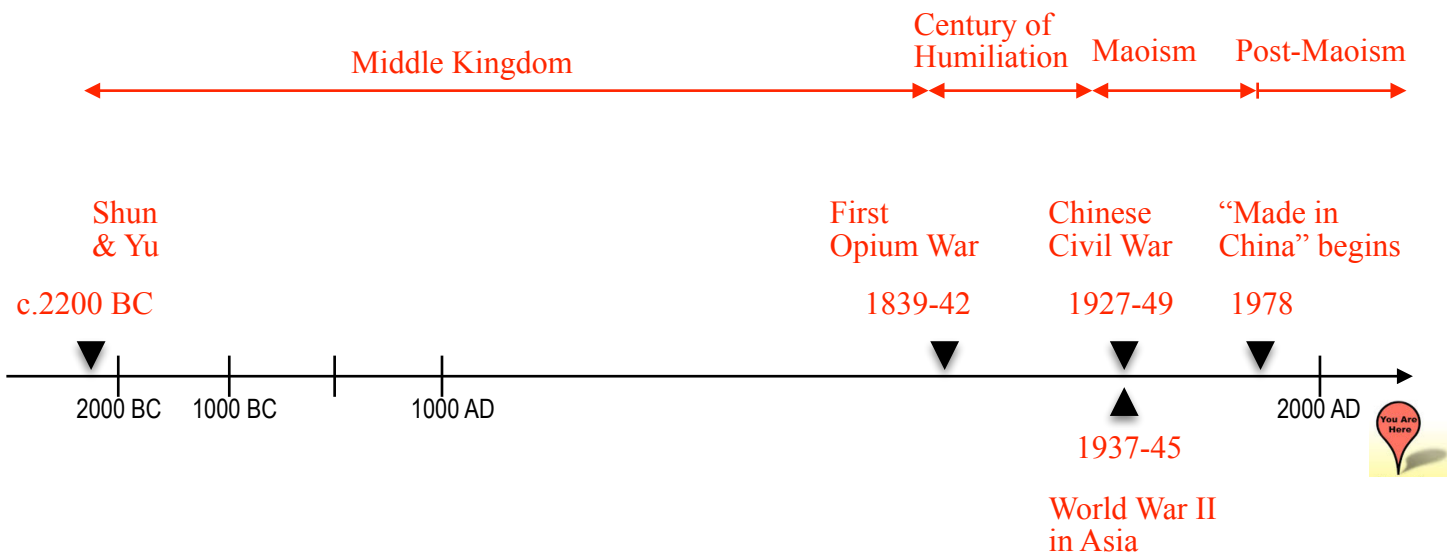
Part 1: Cultural Blocks and Anchor Facts

1. Label the ten major cultural blocks on the map below.



(5 pts: 0.5 pts for each labeled item)

2. On the timeline provide, write the dates and a (very) brief description of the top five anchor facts of Chinese history. Find a way to indicate the four *periods* of Chinese history on your diagram as well.



(9 pts: 0.5 pts for each event and label; 1 pt for each period)

Total Points This Page: 14 pts

Part 2: The Anchor Facts of Chinese History

3. What is it called when a ruler has all the power, but still tries to rule in a good way or on behalf of his people? When did rulers in China start to act this way? Who were the first two rulers to do it *and how*?

When a ruler has all the power, he is a despot. If he still tries to rule well (in the service of the people) he is known as a *benevolent despot*. Chinese benevolent despotism begins c.2200 BC. The first benevolent despots were Shun, who chose Yu instead of his own son, and Yu who used his power to help the people with the flooding of the Yellow river. **(4 pts: 1 pt for benevolent despot; 1 pt for c.2200BC; 1 pt for Shun and Yu; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What is the name of the Chinese belief that China is the most important country in the world? How did they respond to European explorers and merchants because of this belief?

The belief that China is the most important country in the world is the “Middle Kingdom” idea. Because of this belief, China dismissed the European explorers and merchants as being unimportant. Even when the Europeans proved more powerful than they were, the Chinese leaders refused to modernize, and this caused China to be humiliated in many wars and rebellions over a century of history. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Middle Kingdom; 1 pt for dismissal/rejection; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

5. Who fought in the First Opium War, and why? What happened to China leaders soon after? Why did China not get a new government right away?

Britain fought China in the First Opium War, in order to force China’s rulers to give back seized opium and allow the opium trade in China. China’s leaders fought in order to protect their nation from the opium trade. After losing, and losing again and again, China’s leaders were overthrown in the Chinese Revolution of 1911, Then, after China’s new leaders died, there was a civil war and a world war to prevent China from reorganizing until it was all settled. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Britain vs. China; 1 pt for opium trade; 1 pt for rebellions and revolution; 1 pt for civil war and world war; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

6. What kind of benevolent despotism did Mao Zedong believe was the best way to reverse China's "century of humiliation"? What actually happened when he tried it?

Mao Zedong proposed to reverse China's "century of humiliation" by implementing communism. What actually happened when he commanded the Chinese people according to his communist thinking is that industrialization was prioritized in the "Great Leap Forward" at the expense of agriculture, which suffered such shortages that an artificial famine resulted. To make matters worse, Mao punished the people for their failures in the so-called "Cultural Revolution" by killing anyone who was critical of communism. The total dead is impossible to calculate, but is surely in excess of 40 million! **(4 pts: 1 pt for communism; 1 pt for famine in the "Great Leap Forward"; 1 pt for Cultural Revolution, 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What is the observable fact in all of our homes that shows that since 1978 China has achieved great success like the old Middle Kingdom it used to be? What is this part of Chinese history called, and why?

In our homes, we all find things "Made in China," which shows that China has made a dramatic "comeback" from its century of humiliation. This part of history is called "post-Maoism," because it came after Maoism and because China's leader Deng Xiaoping rejected Maoism. **(3 pts: 1 pt for "Made in China"; 1 pt for ending Maoism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 7 pts

Part 3: Bonus

8. What famous Chinese person made rules for benevolent despots to follow?

Confucius (0.5 bonus points)

9. Who wanted to make China into a republic like the United States?

Sun Yat-Sen (0.5 bonus points)

10. Who fought against Mao Zedong in the Chinese Civil War?

Chiang Kai-shek (0.5 bonus points)

Total Bonus Points: 1.5 pts
Total Points on Test: 33 points